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Four Special Plane Mirrors of speculum metal and steel, for the Observatory of Paris, Prof. DESLANDRES.

Special Photometer, for Prof. S. P. LANGLEY, Smithsonian Institution.

Special Quartz and Rock-Salt Lenses, for Smithsonian Institution.

Two Large Quartz Lenses, for Prof. A. W. WRIGHT, Sloan Physical Laboratory, Yale University.

And many minor pieces.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE TRANSIT OF *JUPITER'S*
SATELLITE IV. (OCTOBER 2, 1890.)

BY C. B. HILL.

The following observations were made with the eight-and-a-half-inch equatorial of Chabot Observatory, Oakland, using powers of from 90 to 400 diameters.

Sky clear, atmosphere at beginning only fair—say 3.

Commenced observation at 6^h 06^m P. s. t. (at which time by American Ephemeris, IV should be hanging on edge of planet, about at external contact), but could see no trace of satellite. Suspected “duskiness” at following edge, just north of belts.

6^h 10^m. “*Duskiness*” seen to be circular and within limb; evidently internal contact of Satellite IV.

6^h 18^m. Satellite still faint, “dusky,” one diameter within, apparently commencing to darken.

6^h 20^m. Much blacker. Cannot say but what this change is owing *partially* to improved atmospheric conditions.

6^h 22^m. Satellite perfectly round, and jet black.

6^h 27^m. Satellite two diameters from limb.

6^h 32^m. Satellite three diameters from limb.

6^h 39^m. Satellite perfectly black. Atmosphere, good (nearly 4). Satellite tangent to north edge of north reddish belt, at times seems perfectly round, at other times imagine it to be flattened on side nearest limb. At this point Mr. BURCKHALTER comes up, immediately pronounces image of satellite “cut off” at point I have mentioned, and also on apparent upper outline. Atmosphere quite good at times, but I cannot see any flattening except at the north following limb.

AWARD OF THE DONOHUE COMET MEDAL.

The Comet Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Monsieur JÉRÔME COGGIA, Astronomer of the Observatory of Marseilles, for his discovery of a comet on July 18, 1890, at 10^h 9^m, Greenwich mean time. This is the eighth comet discovered by M. COGGIA.

The Committee on the Comet Medal,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,

J. M. SCHAEBERLE,

CHARLES BURCKHALTER.

NOTICES FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

DARK TRANSIT OF THE III SATELLITE OF *JUPITER*.

The third satellite was observed as a dark body on the disc of *Jupiter* on the evening of Sept. 2d. The transit was nearly over before the planet could be seen, and the observations were much interrupted by clouds.

The satellite was visible on the inner edge of the north equatorial belt, partly on the belt and partly on the bright equatorial region. It was very dark—darker than the small dark spots on the north belt following. The following measures were made of its position on the disc of *Jupiter*.

Sidereal time, 17^h 39^m distance from south pole=26''.0 (2)

" " 17 43 " " north " =19.7 (2)

It was first seen at 17^h 25^m. Below are the most important notes:

17^h 48^m. Still dark. It is exactly like the small dark spots in size and depth of color. (Seeing = 1.)

17^h 53^m. Still dark; perhaps a little smaller.

17^h 55^m. It is paler and smaller than the dark spots.

17^h 57^m. III is very small, but still dark.

17^h 59^m. Still dark, and very small; about one-fifth the diameter of its shadow.

18^h 0^m. A very small dark speck.